



INFO-ALERT

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POLITICS & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. TAMING AMERICAN POWER

Stephen M. Walt

Foreign Affairs, September/October 2005, 16 pages

U.S. policymakers debate how to wield American power; foreigners debate how to deal with it. Some make their peace with Washington and try to manipulate it; others try to oppose and undercut U.S. interests. The challenge for the United States is how to turn its material dominance into legitimate authority, says Stephen Walt, Academic Dean and Robert and Renee Belfer Professor of International Affairs at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

2. CAN DEMOCRACY STOP TERRORISM?

F. Gregory Gause III

Foreign Affairs, September/October 2005, 25 pages

The Bush administration contends that the push for democracy in the Muslim world will improve U.S. security. But, according to Gregory Gause, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Vermont, this premise is faulty: there is no evidence that democracy reduces terrorism. He concludes that a democratic Middle East would probably result in Islamist governments unwilling to cooperate with Washington.

3. **CHINA AND ASEAN: ENDANGERED AMERICAN PRIMACY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Dana R. Dillon and John J. Tkacik, Jr.

Heritage Backgrounder #1886, October 19, 2005, 6 pages

China is rapidly becoming the predominant power in Southeast Asia, leaving in question the U.S. role in -- and commitment to -- the region. If the United States hopes to avoid the emergence of a Beijing-dominated Southeast Asia, Washington must quickly and firmly re-engage the region on the diplomatic, economic, and defense fronts. Dana Dillon, Senior Policy Analyst for Southeast Asia and John Tkacik, Jr., Senior Research Fellow in China Policy in the Asian Studies Center at the Heritage Foundation, offer some policy recommendations.

4. **THE POLITICS OF POWER**

Richard N. Haass

Harvard International Review, Summer 2005, 6 pages

In this interview, Richard Haass, the President of the Council on Foreign Relations, discusses his views on the meaning of power and its politics. He notes that there are two possible outcomes if the United States loses its place of supreme power. The first is that the world could become bipolar, as another power would appear to balance out the United States. The second is that the United States would fail, and the power would devolve and aspects of a modern dark age could appear.

5. **PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: LESSONS FROM KING AND MANDELA**

Charles Wolf, Jr. and Brian Rosen

Policy Review, October/November 2005, 13 pages

Charles Wolf, senior economic adviser and corporate fellow in international economics at the Rand Corporation and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, and Brian Rosen, a doctoral fellow at the Pardee Rand graduate school and an attorney, discuss public diplomacy and government-sponsored programs intended to inform or influence public opinion in other countries. They further consider how to inform and persuade foreign publics that the ideals that Americans cherish--such as pluralism, freedom, and democracy--are fundamental human values that will resonate and should be pursued in their own countries.

6. **DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY**

Bruce Bueno de Mesquita and George W. Downs

Foreign Affairs, September/October 2005, 10 pages

Conventional wisdom has long assumed that economic liberalization undermines repressive regimes. Recent events, however, suggest that savvy autocrats have learned how to cut the cord between growth and freedom, enjoying the benefits of the former without the risks of the latter.

ECONOMICS & TRADE

7. EXTRA-PRENEURSHIP: REINVENTING ENTERPRISE FOR THE INFORMATION AGE

David Pearce Snyder

The Futurist, July/August, 2005, 7 pages

As information technologies proliferate, a new social technology is rapidly supplanting vertically integrated industrial-era bureaucracies: extra-preneurship. Its basics were first described in 1931 by U.S. economist Ronald Coase, who argued that a vertically organized bureaucracy is not the most-productive form of organization possible in the free market. Today, Internet technologies and modern transportation have combined to dramatically reduce both transaction costs and outsourcing risks. As a result, traditional hierarchical bureaucracies are rapidly transforming themselves into virtually integrated, collaborative networks: extra-preneurships. Encompassing the principles of outsourcing, extra-preneurship will eventually allow individual employees to create economic value and improve economic performance, achieving self-actualization through communities of practice by opening up collaboration among workers in all walks of life.

8. FACING THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS CHALLENGE

Kent H. Hughes

Issues in Science and Technology, Summer 2005, 7 pages

The United States today faces a new set of economic challenges -- global leadership in innovation. In order to pave the way for continued worldwide leadership in innovation, Kent Hughes, director of the Woodrow Wilson Center's Program on Science, Technology, America and the Global Economy, discusses six steps America needs to take.

9. PROSPECTS FOR REGIONAL FREE TRADE IN ASIA

Gary Clyde Hufbauer and Yee Wong

IIE Working Paper #05-12, October 2005, 24 pages

The authors outline the enthusiastic moves by Asian countries to join in bilateral and multilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). They examine China's economic influence and its role in FTA negotiations around the region, and provide lists of implemented, negotiated, and proposed FTAs among Asian countries.

SOCIAL ISSUES & VALUES, EDUCATION & THE ARTS

10. CONTAINING SENSITIVE INFORMATION IN A FREE SOCIETY

James Jay Carafano and Les Szwajkowski
Heritage Lecture #903, October 31, 2005, 4 pages

James Carafano, Senior Research Fellow at the Heritage Foundation, and Les Szwajkowski, Senior Program Manager at the Raytheon Company, analyze the challenge of maintaining the security of classified information in an age of intense global media scrutiny, whistleblowers, bitter political partisanship, and a global war against terrorism. How can a nation balance the people's right to know what their government is doing in an open and transparent manner with the legitimate need to safeguard sensitive information that, if compromised might jeopardize lives or put the nation at risk?

11. RETHINKING EDUCATION IN THE GLOBAL ERA

Marcelo M. Suarez-Orozco
Phi Delta Kappan, November 2005, 4 pages

As the world becomes increasingly interconnected through new technologies, the education systems of many nations will necessarily begin to converge in their approaches and objectives. Marcelo Suarez-Orosco, professor of Globalization and Education at the New York University, shares his ideas of what schools will need to focus on if they are to produce global citizens.

12. RESHAPING THE UNIVERSITY IN AN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Alan Ruby
Phi Delta Kappan, November 2005, 4 pages

Globalization has exerted a significant impact on many aspects of universities. But according to Alan Ruby, Senior Fellow for International Education at the Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, universities are in a position to influence globalization as much as it has influenced them because they deal with the creation and dissemination of knowledge.

13. THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY PROJECT

George L. Mehaffy
Change, September/October 2005, 6 pages

The creation and development of the American Democracy Project is a tale about planning and change in higher education. The project grew in ways that were unanticipated according to George Mehaffy, Vice President for Academic Leadership and Change at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). This growth provides a number of lessons for those interested in reform and in proving that partnerships are essential for encouraging systemic change.

14. CITIES OF THE FUTURE

Jim Motavalli, et al.

E: *The Environmental Magazine*, September/October 2005, 14 pages

The astounding urban growth in the last fifty years means that megacities are home to almost 3.2 billion people worldwide. The article describes how six superpopulated cities on different continents are facing the environmental, social and economic challenges created by concentrated population centers with indigenous solutions.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

15. WHO WILL CONTROL THE INTERNET?

Kenneth Neil Cukier

Foreign Affairs, November/December 2005, 8 pages

The Internet is coordinated by a private-sector nonprofit organization called the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), set up by the United States in 1998. Many governments assert that, like the phone network, the Internet should be administered under a multilateral treaty. Recently, the controversy has crept into formal diplomatic talks. Kenneth Cukier, who covers technology and regulatory issues for *The Economist*, explains why such a welcomed technology has become the source of such discord.

16. JOURNALISM'S BACKSEAT DRIVERS

Barb Falser

American Journalism Review, August/September 2005, 9 pages

The emergence of blogs has rattled the news media with its tough critiques and nonstop scrutiny of their reporting. But the relationship between the two is more complex than it might seem. Barb Falser, *American Journalism Review's* new-media columnist and partner communications director for Internet Broadcasting, points out how the mainstream media can profit from blog culture.